IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION

REGINALD O. WATKINS, 04079239,)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	No. 3:07-CV-1680-P
)	ECF
ONCOR ELECTRIC CO., INC, ET AL.,)	
Defendants.)	

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

This cause of action was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 636(b), as implemented by an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. The Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge follow:

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff filed this complaint alleging Defendants Oncor Electric Company, Oncor employee Murrell Huckabey, and police officers J. M. Easton, E. Seyl, and M. Royal violated his civil rights. He claims Defendants wrongfully reported that he stole 3,000 feet of wire instead of 1,000 feet of wire. He states that he should not have been charged with a felony since the value of the 1,000 feet of wire was less than \$1,500.

The Court granted Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, denied his motion to appoint counsel and sent Plaintiff a Magistrate Judge's Questionnaire seeking additional information regarding his claims. These orders were returned to the Court because Plaintiff has

<u>Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation</u> of the United States Magistrate Judge Page 1 been released from the Dallas County Jail. On January 16, 2008, the Court re-sent these orders to Plaintiff's new address. The Court informed Plaintiff that failure to return the Magistrate Judge's Questionnaire within thirty (30) days could result in a recommendation that Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed. More than thirty (30) days have passed, and Plaintiff has failed to comply with the Court's order.

II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows a court to dismiss an action *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute or for failure to comply with the federal rules or any court order. *Larson v. Scott*, 157 F.3d 1030, 1031 (5th Cir. 1998). "This authority [under Rule 41(b)] flows from the court's inherent power to control its docket and prevent undue delays in the disposition of pending cases." *Boudwin v. Graystone Ins. Co., Ltd.*, 756 F.2d 399, 401 (5th Cir. 1985) (citing *Link v. Wabash, R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626 (1962)). Plaintiff has failed to comply with the Court's Order. Accordingly, his complaint should be dismissed for want of prosecution.

RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that the District Court dismiss Plaintiff's complaint without prejudice for want of prosecution pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b).

Signed this 4th day of March, 2008.

PAUL D. STICKNEY

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

The United States District Clerk shall serve a true copy of these findings, conclusions and recommendation on Plaintiff. Pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 636(b)(1), any party who desires to object to these findings, conclusions and recommendation must serve and file written objections within ten days after being served with a copy. A party filing objections must specifically identify those findings, conclusions or recommendation to which objections are being made. The District Court need not consider frivolous, conclusory or general objections. A party's failure to file such written objections to these proposed findings, conclusions and recommendation shall bar that party from a *de novo* determination by the District Court. *See Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 150 (1985). Additionally, any failure to file written objections to the proposed findings, conclusions and recommendation within ten days after being served with a copy shall bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the Magistrate Judge that are accepted by the District Court, except upon grounds of plain error. *Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc).